Moral Department.

From the Herald & Journal.

words - Avril death of comment of Capt. He—Avril death of Capt. He—Avril capt. When the comment of the comment of the comment of the capt. He capt.

among many others, we will state one among many others, we will state one a mong many others, we will be became to the extremelances of which I became to the extremelance of the extremel

relester, at Washington. But who his revenend from it since? Was ever any ing done shout it? And why not?

But Lhave not done. You will like to now something of what became of Capt like. According to his story, he sailed the same ship, as a passenger for Bratilla. According to his story, he sailed the same ship, as a passenger for Bratilla. The Portuguese captain feel lick an idea on the passage, when he was force to take command and bring the ship, will set argot of slaves into port, which his exact of the same ship, and proved so was an English cruiser making toward in the same ship, and proved as was english cruiser making toward in. He let all drop, soized his trunks at fare to the ship, and rowed ashore.—

The cruiser came up, extinguished the arms, and took her a prize into Rio and the same and the same arms, and took her a prize into Rio and the same arms, and took her a prize into Rio and the same arms, and took her a prize into Rio and the same arms, and took her a prize on the same arms, and took her a prize on the same arms, and took her a prize on the same arms, and took her a prize and a same arms, and took her a prize on the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and the same arms, and took her a prize and her arms and the same arms, and took her a prize and her arms and a seld and seen the source and an important of the prize of the same and arms, and took her a prize and her arms, and took her a prize and her arms, and took her a prize and her arms, and the same arms,

inc. 19.1. Hale, I have heard nothing in the is, for nught I know, now living the interest of the interest of

LIBERTY STANDARD.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." --- Leviticus, 25: 10.

L. III. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 18

pose. And, thank God, they are alive, they are doing something; every weak they take and bring in slaves into one or another of the ports of Brazil, Sierra Leone, W. I. Islands, or Great Brittin. I have seen three brought into the port of Rio in one afternoon, and a most splendid sight it was too. And what its our squadron doing, the mean time? Why do not one man of war take and bring in slavers of the control of the contr

The slave trade, as far as money is concerted, is a profitable business. She wiself-shitts can well afford an America captain from 5000 to 10,000 Spanish dol lars as voyage, which can be performed in from six to 'mine 'weeks. The capture cost three Trois \$10 (6,830 per head.—Ships will carry from 300 to,900. Whe landed in Brazil, they are worth from 20 to \$500 per head. So you see at once, it was shincking business. It is a great temp tatible to poor American captain, and will sorry to say we have many who have matther virtue, principle, fear, or sham to resist it. They can sander the tender eat, strongest and most secret ties of na eat, strongest and most secret ties of na

of a conversation which took place between my little son and a black man who then lived with me. George was inquiring respecting his country and friends, if his parents were still living, what they are there, if he had brothers and sisters living, etc., to which he replied, in a deep, melancholy and despairing tone. "My country is good; it gives many fruits, as hananas, oranges, sweet postoces, corn, milk of goats, fiwls, etc. We were all happy, until the white people of hell came there must be well than the country. Now Tod us expitives, for this country.

It has been asked, by what means such vast numbers are obtained to supply the market? The true answer is, the chief make war one upon the other, conquer make prisoners, and drive them to market as we drive sheep. But what do they find to go to war about so much? It is said there are agents, white men, considered and the said there are agents, white men, continuities to arbe instigating judiousy or rom true to arbe instigating judiousy for many them. Thus they throw the apple of discord, and kindle like incendiaries, the fires of war all over the country, for the sake of plunder in human beings. Car any thing be more inhuman and disboli.

It has also been asked—and it is the gravest question—what shall we do 1—What can we do to do away with slavery, especially American slavery? The people, the whole people, from North to South, from East to West, must be thoroughly enlightened. They must, absolutely must, be made to understaud, before they will feel and act in conformity to understaud hearings. And how shall to understaud the same with the state of the

As Christians, we must pray the Almighty Father of our race to interpose by his wisdom and power. Much may he expected through the agency of enlightened, ardent and persvering prayer. It was in answer to prayer that the slaves of Egypt in the time of Moses were emancipated. And it was in answer to prayer that the slaves of the English West India Islands were emancipated in our time—— And is it not in answer to prayer that near 3,000,000, about one-sixth of our whole population, are to be emancipated? I believe it is so. Yes prayer and the ballot-box are, with God's blessing, to do the

Bui, let no one say he did not introduce slavery to this country, and therefore he is not responsible, and has nothing
to do. It is true, we are not responsible,
for its introduction, but weare for its continuance. Suppose I should see a child
drowning or burning up alive, should not
be responsible to burned. It rescue is,
though I had no hand in throwing it into
the water or the fire I Most cettainly.—
Why, if I should fold my hands and pass
quietly on under such circumstances, the
voice of the people, of the world, would
be lifted to heaven in tones of everlasting

The true doctrine is, it in the duty of overy man to relieve human minery and suffering, so for a contract set of the suffering so for exonerated. Befold it was to be greatent, most cruel and indocrable evils that ever afflicted mankind. Say, shall we sold our hands, seal our lips, sleep and dream our lives away, and do anothing, nothing to remove it? no, not as much as to speak against it, or cent a vote against it. Shall we suffer this inde or

has done, age after age, crushing hopeless millions, forming at the same time the rock on which the noble, the gallant ship of American Independence, liberty and glory, with all her invaluable cargo, must go to pieces, without hope? May suffering humanity forbid it. Divine Christianity forbid it! Holy Trinity forbid it!

THE IMPURITY OF STATES

Take another sample. One of the moinfluential citizens of Baltimore, is a we known military man, Col. S.—t. By colored woman he had two daughters colored woman he had two daughters subsequently had children by each of thes daughters. Not long since, he sold the mother, daughters and grandchildren, all to the shwe trader, Hope H. Slatter, for the southern market. Is the reade shocked at the enormity of sauch disclesaries? Let him, remember that thes form a part, even, of the every day lifecslavery. I say, it is not the worst par The horrible corruption of thought an feeling, the cheapening of human virtue the contempt of human discretions and suferings, the head hearted cruelty to the on their wishes, feelings and onjowness these indicate a corruption far more dee and deadly than the outward immoralitie I have recited. [Correspondent of th

Political Department.

From the Bengor Gazette.
HENRY CLAY, MARTIN VAN BUREN, AND THE TARIFF POLCIN

In a former communication, it was shown that Messrs. Chay and Yau Buren were in favor of the Tariff of 1824; and that both were opposed to the Tariff of 1824; and that both were opposed to the Tariff of 1824; and that both were opposed to the Tariff of 1824, though Mr. Van Buren voted for it, under instructions from his State Legislature. It was also stated that through Mr. Clay's influence, the set, known as the Compromise Act; was effected. Mr. Clays was it author? It is uo part of my purpose to awaken reminiscences of the effects of the author? It is uo part of my purpose to awaken reminiscences of the effects of the author? It is uo part of my purpose to awaken reminiscences of the effects of the control of the c

1842, Mr. Webster, in speaking of this bill said.— Every line of it was full of errors. It was a mer prohibitory clause declaring that after 1842, no duties should be laid except according to an absurd horizontal duty, and then not above twenty per cent.

Before the passage of this.act, duties had been insposed with a view to give adequate protection, as a primary object, and incidental revenue, as a scondary object, and incidental revenue, as a scondary object; protection, first, and resease, afterwards.—
Mr. Clay had, up to that time, advocated this principle. Going back nine years to 1824, we find him advocating protection, for the sake of protection. I will quote his own words, from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in March 1824. On page 280, vol. 1 of his published speeches, he says—' Two classes of Politicians dwidt the people of the United States. According to the system of one, the produce of foreign industry should be subject to so other impost than such as may be necessary to provide a public revenue; and the produce of American industry should be left to sostain itself, fit can with no other than incidental protection, in its competition, a thome, as well abroad, with rival foreign articles. According to the system of the other class, whist they agree that imposts should be safely relied on, as any modification, the system of the other class, whist they agree that imposts should be notify in the system of the other class, whist they agree that imposts should be notifyed in the system of the other class, whist they agree that imposts should be notifyed from the system of the content of t

Here Mr. Clay clearly defines the position of the two classes in relation to protection. He was for adequate protection without reference to revenue. He was in the second class of politicinar, and at its lead. But passing on nine-years, we find him stepping down from his lofty position as protectionis, crossing the dividing line between the two classes of politicinas so accurately drawn and clearly defined by himself; and bearing off the palm at the head of the darc class; it undouling their philosples, and enrying out their measministic processing the protection of the conputer of the control of the control

protection.

I think you will agree with me, Mr. Editor, that I have shown that Mr. Glay did, at that time, chauge his policy of protection. It has been already shown that himself admitted it. Now just keep in mind the distinctions between specific, and advendered dusies; and between protection; and advocated by Mr. Clay up to the Compromise act, and incidental protection; and we will pass on to another period of nine years, to March 4th 1843. In countemplation of retiring from the Senate, he introduced and advocated several Resolutions.

'On true public policy.' See his published speeches, vol. ii, page 520 and 521.

Only four of these Resolutions have reference to the subject under examination. The substance of the first Resolution is, that Government ought 'to provide an adequate revenue within the year, to meet the current expenses of the year. That Mr. Clay may have the full benefit of his own mode of stating his own principles, I quote the last three. These Resolutions

assert:—

1. 'That such an adequate revenue can not be obtained by duties on 'foreign imports without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the compromise act, which at the time of its passage, was supposed, and assumed at a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. "That the rate of duties on foreign imports, ought to be augmented beyond the rate of 20 per cent, so as to produce a net revenue of twenty six millions of dollars--twenty two, for the ordinary expenses of the Government; two for the payment of the existing debt; and two millions as a reserved fund for contingen-

ey. 3. 'That in the adjustment of a tariff, to raise an amount of twenty six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise, generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem daties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.'

which there ought to be as little departure as possible."

It must be remembered that these relations are not garbled extracts of a has lations are not garbled extracts of a has lation at lations and lations are not garbled extractions of the protective policy, so distinctly draw up and set furth that no man of commitately and a higher rate of duties than twon per cent. is to be adopted, is not becauper to the protection of home industry requires it; because an economical administration the government demands it, in order get along without running in debt. The principles of the compromise acts gent ally, are to be adhered to, and especially which there ought to be as little departure as possible. The horizontal principle tariffs is here fully recognised and adoption of the compromise acts that they we have all the principle of the company of t

Colonel Johnson declares for the annexation Texas in a letter to a Pittsburg committee, what is shall be in accordance with the sentiments a wishes of a majority of the people of the Use ted States, and the people of that territory costsening.

7

From the Boston Morning Chronicle.

LUBRITY P. ARTY.

Some persons who claim to be men of information and reflection, object to the Liberty Party that it is founded on ton marrow a basis, and is therefore incapable of becoming a great leading party in the country. Never was there an objection more unfounded, or which evined less good sense on the part of those who make it. Every body who has studied the his tory of this country mist be aware, that however temporary excitements may have been got up about wars, embargoes, bank and turiffs, and however the spoils of of fice and the possession of power have for med at all times the great leading object of the professed politicians, and the policical question, the question mentally madernesth all these questions relating the call question, the question namely, whether it is government is, and shall he a democracy; or whether it is, or shall be something else; the question whether it shall be governed in conformity to the similar leading the size of the professory whether it is, or shall be something else; the question whether it shall be governed in conformity to the

ar this government is, and shall be a demonercy; or whether it is, or shall be it
momenting else; the question whether it
is inhall he governed in conformity to the
oriews, the wishes, the interests of the masty, or necording to the views, the intersts, the wishes of the few. This is the
organ question still remaining to be undestided, which from time to time bursts out, b
nere and there, like the grainte through
he secondary strata, and rises, frowning, a
vaged and majestic, high above all questjours of lands, tariffs and money; this is e
he great question which, until the finally
and conclusively settled, is sahle at any
june, and is liable at any time, to couliuse the country as with a social carthinguake.

It is in vain to deny, and it would be
arriminal to conceal, that there is in this b

country, in the North nas well as the South, a very large, and what is of more consequence, a very influential party, who are most decidedly hostile to the democratic principle of government. They hate even the very name. You hear them arguing, as the special organ of the Whig Central State Committee did, just previous to the last election, that our government is not a democracy but a republic, by which they seem to mean, that the people themselves ought not to attempt to current die government is made to the control of the c

In order to know the bitter hatred entertained by that class of persons called the Boston aristocracy for the democratic system of government, one ought to be on terms of social intercourse with them. In their public speeches, their newspapers, and their political documents, they are rather guarded; but any one who encounters them in private, will find them running over with hatred and contempt of the people, worthy of British tories of the most ultra school.

It was indeed the dislike of this domestic aristocraey which drove the people of New Englaud into an alliance with the southern slaveholders in order to crush it. It was crushed—but what did the people gain by the operation? They only substituted one aristocracy instead of anotheer; and the slaveholders knowing this got the political control of the country, and placed their friends at the North in power. The Northern leaders of the democracy immediately struck up a bargain with the northern aristocrats, took them into partureship, and again placed the control

ary body, that however the shaeholder may coquet with the norther democracy for purposes of their own, they do not an ever can, accept the principles of De mocracy, or act in conformity to them, be caused; they did, they would not be slave bolders. It is, therefore, perfectly evident, that the friends of democracy, it they wish to make our government what they say it ought to be, a democratic government, must take a stand equally distinct from, and independent of, the aris tocracy of the South as well as the aris tocracy of the North. Now this is precisely the position of the Liberty Party—It is the true Democratic party, and the chief is the true the property of the control of the contr

rears should be attended to; that he cares should be attended to; that he care should be attended to; that he care should be a considered to preside a constant of the care to preside a constant of the care to preside a constant of the care to preside a care to the care

ting that our pretended democracy and all our talk about the rights of man, ure pure humbug.

our own particular rights, is to vindicate and secure the rights of all which include our own. This is what the democracy of the North are beginning to find out; this is the stand which the Liberry Party have taken. It is a great question of principle, and therefore it is that the hack politicians who call themselves Whigs and Democrats, batte it and dread it so much. But the people will rally to us. The hack politicians cannot prevent it. The question f is now risked, shall this country be a rine and consistent democracy, or shall it be a capitalist and couth related by northern capitalists, and couth related to complete the country of t

From the Liberty Herald.

HENRY CLAY IN 1833.

Sn.—Will you publish in your paper the following extracts taken from a speech of Heary Clay, delivered in the United States Senate, December 1833? They may serve to give your readers some idea of the light in which that statesman regards certain actious. The resolution passed January 1830, in the affirmative, is that of Mr. Taney.

"Resolved by the General Assemby of Maryland, Tbat the Senators and Repreentatives from this State in Congress, be equested to use their utmost endeavors, in the admission of the State of Missouri ato the Union, to prevent the prohibition of Slavery from being required of that State, as a condition of its admission."

hetween his attachment to the President, and his daty to his country; saw him dismissed from office because he would not violate his conscientions obligations, and came into Mr. Duane's place to do what he could not honorably, and would not perform. A son of one of the fithers of Democracy, by an administration profession to be democratic, was expelled from man who, throughout his whole career has been uniformly opposed to democracy.—a gentleman, who at another epoch of this Republic, when it was threatened with civil war and a dissolution of the Union, voted (although a resident of a shresholding state) in the Legislature of Maryland, against the admission of Missouri into the Union, without a restriction incompatible

What will those favorable to the aboliion of Slavery in the Territories, say to his? Only ten years ago, Mr. Clay thought any gentleman, particularly one in a slave state, in favor of it, liable to the charge of being, through "his whole caeer, uniformly opposed to democracy." Fo my mind, the sentiment and feeling of the above, appear dreadfully certresc.

PHIL-AFRICAN

CLAY VS. TANEY.—It may be necessary to explain to some of our renders, that the passage quoted shove by "Phil-African," is from Clay's speech in the Senate in opposition to the confirmation of Roger B. Taney, now Chief Justice, as Secretary of the Comparison of the Comparison of the Comparison of Roger B. Taney, now Chief Justice, as Secretary of the Comparison of the Comparison of Roger B. Taney, now Chief Justice, as Secretary of the Passage, to which the second of the Comparison of Roger B. Taney, now Comparison of the Compar

From the Christian Citizen.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Philadelphia, Pa. March 30, 1844.

Billio Burriti, Eaq.

I notice that you speek of John C. Calhoun, in a recent paper, in terms of commendation in regard to the purity of his
character. That Mr. Calhoun is the
fraetest man living, if mergy recoming in
cellect is the standard of greatness. I have
ong believed; not the less firmly from
having had the opportunity to see and
compare him with Birney, Clay, Webster,
McLean, Wright, Buelanan, Evans, and
other really ominent persons, in different
parts of the country. I cannot hear that
he ever was a gambler, or a lewd person,
a profane man or intemperate. He is by
Sill I object to the commendation of his
moral character. He holds a large number of human beings in bondage. He refluses them, the rite and the rights of the
Maranage Staye. He keeps them in uter
ignorance of letters and deprives them
of their online and the rights of the
Maranage Staye. He keeps them in uter
ignorance of letters and deprives them
of their entire earnings. But even all
this is not my strongest objection to your
commendation of him as a man of "pure
character." It is this. Three years since
he sold another man's wife for a hearlet. She
was the wife of his coachman, a beautiful
and pious girl, a member of as phanter in
Adaham: the price \$1400. Some nontha
offer the sale, the poor lusband having
been sent into the upper part of South
Carolina, with the conch, for a member of
Mr. Calhoun's white family, took the opportunity to face. He went to Allabama,
sought and found his injured wife, and
fled, in the night and on foot. After weeks
of hunger and toil they received the upper part of Maryland. The wife, a delided, in the night and on foot. After weeks
of hunger and toil they received the upper part of Maryland. The wife, a delided, in the night and on foot. After weeks
of hunger and toil they received the upper part of Maryland. The wife, a delided, in the night and on foot. After weeks
of hunger and toil they received the the upper part of Maryland. The wife, a delided onward towards Canado. He is in

and better n Citizensh C. T. T.

WHIG TEXTS. WITH COMMENTS BY HENRY CLAY. BY HEARY OLAY.

— We love the man who would not bind
By slavish cord the free-born mind,
Who never would opinion brite,
Or for its exercise prescribe;
And such a man Is Henry Clay
He is the man we would obey,
And be shall all our powers command
To make him ruleo of our land.'

Ranger Whine.

MEENT.—I know there is a visionary in which holds that negro slares can; et he subjects of property. I shall well long upon this speculative abstract. Two property mich the law es to be property. Two handred thave sanctioners and sanching and sanctioners. Heavy Clay.

—We have a snow the form neglest protect. All honest labor from neglest protect. All honest labor from neglest project of the property of the pro

COMMENT.—My slaves are fat and sl-Henry Clay,

Ext.—We love the man who loves the poor
And would their sacred rights secure,
Who would as reely he thir fraisnd,
As to the rich his friendship lend,
And such a man is Henry Clay, &c.

And such a man is Henry Clay, &c.

NUNEXT— If the gentlemen will not
us to kase black slaves, they must left
we white ones: for we cannot cut our
ood and black our our shoes, and have
ties and daughters work in the kitchHenry Clay.

— We love the man whose libral view
Would give to all their equal due, &c.

Bugger Whise.

Comment— It is not true, and joice that it is not true, that either c two great parties in this country has design at abolition. I should deeply be if it were true!—Henry Clay.

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard. EVIL SPEAKING.

rtics appear dispo-acter in a light It would seem o place, and was eaking up their

candidates for office. For it thus corrupts the public mind. Judging from appearances, in managing their political concerns, men have adopted the principle, that the was called to order, and obliged to pearances, in managing their political concerns, men have adopted the principle, that the course in any party is utterly work. But such a stee close of the meeting, were a little course in any party is utterly work. But such a stee close of the meeting, were a little course in any party is utterly work. Men may be a such a such a such as a man, because he is a candidate for office, any more than to injure the character of a sup other man. When men are brought forward to receive the suffrages of their fellow citizens, their sentiments, and views on subjects involving points of fundamental morality, on matters of national policy; and their private personal character, should be known. Every citizen has a fright to know them. Every citizen has a tright to know them. Every one ought to been invited to oppose us, but he replied subjects should be known. As all cannot decide from personal acquaintance, it is a nagod, and if they beat me it certainly decided to order, and chiling the same and the subject should be known. As all cannot contained the subjects should be known. As all cannot contained the subject should be known. As all cannot contained the subject should be known. As all cannot contained the subject should be known. The subject is a subject should be known. As all cannot contained the subject should be known. The subject should be known. The subject should be known as the close of the meeting were hardly attended at all during the day. It was the people. The whige leader in Orono had the subject should be known. As all cannot contained the subject should be known as a subject should be known. Subject should be known as a subject should be known as a subject should be known. The subject should be known as the close of the meeting were hardly attended at all during the day. It was the close of the meeting wer in which they would wish to have their offered and discussed by C. B. Smith, J. own views and character investigated and Allen, J. S. Johnston, C. A. Stackpole, published. They should be just as ready to admit what is fivorable as what is undfavorable, and the contrary; that the whole community may know, as far as practicable, just what their candidates are. Every departure from this is wrong, is sinsense fifty persons present—some members of other parties. Two or three fellowers of the properties of the parties. Two or three fellows undertook to disturb the meeting by whispering aloud, but on being rebuked any party which practices it. It is just that struly a violation of bonesty, of benevolent integrity, to attempt to conceal any thing in the character of a candidate for office, which ought to affect the suffrages of the electors, as it is in exchanging commidities to attempt to conceal what ought to affect their price. To do it, violates the principles of righteounces. No matter in what cause, or by what party it is done, it is along the properties of the content of the principles of righteounces. No matter in what cause, or by what party it is done, it is solemn protest; to call upon all to effect their price. To do it, which have those resolutions go forth the principles of party politics, let them be desired to the content of the principles of party politics, let them be subject of party politics, let them be silvent. They whold refuse to seak of the meeting several of the inhab-Against it every good man is bound.

Against it every good man is bound.

Against it every good man is bound.

Against it every good man is bound.

The bis solemn protest; to call upon all to lesist, to put away all this bitterness. For privilege. On deing informed was a meeting of the County Liberty Association, he with several others made a speedy exit.

After the meeting, several of the inhabitants went to the president and regretted that morther inghteousness of God. You good comes of angry debates, but immense evil. 'Therefore leave off contention, before it be meddled with.' 'Let all hitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice; and he kind one to another, tender hearted.'

D. THURSTON.

At Oldown the Couvention had the services of the Liberty Choir, composed of Messra. Pitnan, Patten and Crosby of Bangor, This choir is a valuable accommendation.

For the Liberty Standard.

EVIL SPEAKING.

This is a sin, against which more cautions and prohibitions are uttered in the Bible than almost any other. In what then does this sin, so often and so pointed by condemned, consist! Notall utterance of what is uniforonable to a man's character. For this would implicate those who spoke and wrote under divine inspiration. Prophets, Apostles, and even Christ himself, requestly uttered what was worth, and with the standard of the stan

we good, and if they beat me it certainly; can do us no good. So like a wise man he stid away. J. E. Godfrey presided, during the meetings. Resolutions were offered and discussed by C. B. Smith, J. Allen, J. S. Johnston, C. A. Stackpole, and A. G. Wakefield, of Banger, A. C. Godfrey, of Orono and Win. Ellis of Old-town. In the evening there were perlaps some fifty persons present—some members of other parties. Two othere fellows undertook to disturb the meeting by whispering sloud, how

effects. Some noerty men were mane in both places.
At Oldrown the Convention had the services of the Liberty Choir, composed of Messrs. Pitman, Patten and Crosby of Bangor. This choir is a valuable accompaniment of the association.
You will see an article in a late number of the Bangor Gazette, entitled "Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren and the Tariff Policy", hy "Investigator," which shows un the inconsistency of Henry Clay.

y ". hy in regard to the to do well to copy.

Both of these meeetings were well at

R. G. LINCOLN, Chairman

For the Liberty Standard. WELL DONE CAMDEN

C. C. CONE.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES APPLETON.

Shall your town be carried for Liberty ?

In order to afford you the most effectual neans of doing this, we make the follow-ing liberal offer, to be continued a short me. We will send the Liberty Standard ne year, to new subscribers as follows:

Thus we have put the paper simply a the cost of paper and printing, for the sak of the cause the present year. Club to gether, procure a quantity, and carry you town for Liberty. Don't delay.

We will send 20 copies of the Liberty Standard to new subscribers six months for FIFTY CENTS A COPY.

Now see your towns carried for liberty.

lone responsible for this ground, pements, by which it will be seen revolt at such avowals, or 'ap-'. We shall probably advert to [Christian Mirrox. style of the above, we shall only to see an aged christian minisd would respectfully remind him

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

as a tract, and is widely circulated

THE BOND !

RIENDS OF LIBERTY, ATTEND I Lincoln County Liberty Association meeting at Union on Thursday and Fr

ne election." The correspond-York Tribune, dated April 9,

The Western Cit-The Morning Chronis now 500 subscribes

The Atlas people sent to Washington a we ago to have the evidence furnished to sustain the peremptory denial of Mr. Clay's speech abo black and white slaves, and wives and daughte working in the kitchen. Why don't they give the result?—[Emancipator.]

The three cities in the District of Columbia owe \$1,320,000, which is assumed by the U. S.—If the Union is to pay such large sums for this portion of our national territory, would it not be well to inquire into the causes of their extravance?

IF The Congregationalists of England now in-end to raise £200,000 in aid of education instead of £100,000 as originally proposed. Dr. Hartley's lock at Manchester contributed £4,000, at a meet-ng last week.

AMERICAN SHEEP HUSBANDRY .-- According to ecent calculation, there are, at present, 34,000,000 in the United States; exhibiting an increase upwards of 5,000,000 dorning the last five areas. These animals at a moderate and reasons of computation, are worth at least \$70,000,000 dorning the set five areas. These animals at a moderate and reasons be annual amount of wool is estimated at 90,000,000. Of the whole do the annual amount of wool is estimated at 90,000,000. Of the whole areas are set in the United States, New Yorkman searly one flavore hard set are the set of the present and the set of the

Cumberland County

DAY and THURSDAY, 24th and 25th inc.

Married.

In Winthrop, Benjamin C. Joy to Julia Farwell. In Brunswick, John Shaw of Woolwich to Sar

In William Morse, aged 34 years. William Lewis ged 43 years.
In Augusta, Fanny Stickney, aged 23 years.
In Augusta, Jere Haskell, Esq., of Portland, Secrets y of the Senate, aged 43.
In Monmouth, Wm. Richardson, formerly of Stan-ish, aged 59.

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Dyc-Stuffs.
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OTICE.—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS a
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fallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Societirices, for greatuitone distribution among the deline.

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By this means they will be able to offer a better styl-of Goods at Retail, as low as the usual Wholesal-

r warehouse has been enlarged and ent odelled, in a style UNRIVALLED IN EXTENT rance, attractive beauty, and convenience other in the United States. In

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Gardined their establishment with a great va
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Frinting.

er, April, 1841.

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Encourage Home Manufacture, and sace 30 per ct.

I OLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACK.

I NG is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It contains a second apparatus of Old Indiana Contains and Conta

BACKING! BLACKING!!

UST received a large supply of Itolden's Amer.

Juan Liquid Blacking, equal to Day. & Mattitis, and nuch cheaper, for sale wholesale an retail, at the amounted turer's green, for first, and nuch cheaper, for sale wholesale an retail, at the amounted turer's green, for green, and fresh apply of Drugsan Medicinies, Fanoy articles, Perfor Sec. Co. Also—just received a fresh supply of Drugsan Medicinies, Fanoy articles, Perfor sale as above, at reduced prices.

Hilberti, Nacy, 1828.

ENRY B. STANTON, Attorney and Coursellor at Law, No. 10 State Street, (w.

airs) Boston.
Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Ms chusetts, and in the United States' Circuit a district Courts, including all matters in Ban aptey, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD

THURSDAY MORNING.

AUSTIN WILLEY - EDITOR

ivertisements inserted at the usual ra-MATHEWS & STEVENS - PRINTERS GARDINER, ME.

What has the tariff to do with this, gent Please inform us.

ight of God, the gracious, Heavenly Fathe nade me and the lovely sun oo higb, hose pearls of Heaven, thick struog togethe ad, clustering, from his hand o'er all the sk

b reverence my young lips did say my pious mother taught to me; od! Oh, let me strive alway wise, and good, and follow Thee!

od I for my father and my mother, or my sister, and for all the town; ig I knew not, and the beggar brothe, bent with age, went sighing up and

They perished, the hlythe days of boyhood property and all the gladness, all the peace I knew town bave I but their memory, fondly cherish God! may I never, never lose that too.

Miscellany

From the Bangor Gazette.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

We had never supposed we should find if agreeing with any sentiment on the sub-'Slavery, in Garrison's 'Liberator,' an abo-print published in Boston. But it is even so. number of that disorganized organ has the ing:

sent action of the Liberty Party is more effectual in extending the curse slavery on this continent, than the ci-a slaveholders themselves.' [St. Louis Jazette.

ad regenerating spirit.

arrison has souk in the contest. But he iven as a wreek of his former greatness, nguage of the prophet we can truly say a unfrequent flashes of his genius, and jrit. Even the gleanings of the grapes in, are helter than the whole vintage of in, are helter than the whole vintage of

er.'
in anger but in sorrow we speak these
of Mr. Garrison. We well remember his
sit tu Maine, and its impression on the pubdd. Never shall we forget the impression
carly writings. O. that he were as in times

For the Liberty Standard.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SLAVE.

Hark! a wail of woe and anguish,

Wakes upon the pensive air;—

"Tis the slaves who sigh and languish,

Sunk in slavery's wild despair.

lere where freedom's God has give Vict'ry, Life and Liberty— lere beneath the eye of heaven, Groans the slave in misery.

Here where waves our eagle be O'er the dome, of people fro Here the hondman's only many Self and Liberty,

By the hands of vile oppre Is usurped, and claimed in toil— List! he sighs in deep oppression Bound in slavery's rueful coil.

O, Columbia! bappy country!
On thy soil shall bondmen sigh?
Quit Oh, quit, thy sin-repentant,
Ere the suff ring exile die.

Ye who worship Christ the Savior, Who the slaves his children clair Shall we by our vile behavior, Slight, in them, his holy name?

Ah! remember we shall meet them
When the Judge to all shall say,
'Inasmuch as ye have freed them,
You the same shall reap this day.'

COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepar ed by Theodore D. Well. CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY. 1. He has been a slave holder for forty year and now holds sixty persons as property. 3. He was one of the founders, and is now Freident of the American Colomization Society

ame is subject, and ask for band, and take no other.

S. PAGE & Co. Agents, by special appearing of the proprietors, for Hallowell and views. LIBERTY TRACT DEPOSITORY,

THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE,

HALLOWELL.

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4 pages.

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